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range of true *C. rufipennis*, and the *pale* northwestern form of the rufous-winged Ground Dove may be known as,

***Columbigallina rufipennis eluta*,¹ subsp. nov.**

Type from Escuinapa, Sinaloa, Mexico, ♂ adult, No. 3947, Coll. of E. A. & O. Bangs. Collected July 25, 1897, by P. O. Simons.

Characters.—Size and proportions as in true *C. rufipennis*. Colors all much paler. Adult ♂, summer plumage: Front and supercilium drab; crown pale olive gray; cervix, back and wings (except primaries and bastard wing) pale vinaceous, palest on sides of neck, and with a slight olivaceous tinge on back, the wing feathers; as usual, irregularly spotted with black; rump and upper tail-coverts strong vinaceous; primaries rufous, dusky at tips and along outer margins; bastard wing black with rufous patches in the middle of the feathers; tail black, the outer rectrices with buffy white terminal markings on outer webs, and slightly tipped with brownish, middle rectrices vinous hazel; throat whitish, rest of under parts dull vinaceous pink; axillars and most of under wing-coverts black.

Measurements.

No.	Locality.	Sex.	Date.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus ²	Exposed culmen.
3947.	Mex. Sinaloa, Escuinapa.	♂ ad.	July 25, 1897	89.	66.5	15.5	12.
3948.	Mex. Sinaloa, Los Rables.	♂ ad.	Aug. 22, 1897	88.	68.	16.	11.4

THE MONTEREY HERMIT THRUSH.

BY JOSEPH GRINNELL.

***Hylocichla aonalaschkæ slevini*, new subspecies.**

Subsp. Char.—In general coloration extremely pale and ashy, nearly as much so as *H. a. sequoiensis*, but size even less than in *H. a. verecunda*.

¹ Elutus, washed out, insipid.

² The tarsus is somewhat feathered on upper part of outer side, as in true *C. rufipennis*, and the other members of the subgenus or group *Talpacotia*.

Coloration.—Above hair brown slightly browner on top of the head; upper tail-coverts and tail isabella color. Ground color of underparts and sides of head white, except a scarcely discernible tinge of cream buff across the breast; sides and flanks faintly washed with drab gray. Spots on breast sepia, small in size and few in number; a series extends on each side up to the ramus of the lower mandible forming two malar stripes which enclose an immaculate throat patch. Outer surface of closed wing isabella color.

Type.—♂ ad., No. 14096, Coll. California Academy of Sciences; collected by T. E. Slevin in the vicinity of Point Sur, Monterey County, California, May 9, 1898.

Range.—Breeds in the cloudy coast belt of California, from southern Monterey County northward, locally at least, to Sonoma County. A typical specimen (No. 967, Coll. J. G.) taken at Pasadena, California, April 25, 1896, and another (No. 10662, Coll. C. A. S.) obtained on Santa Margarita Island, Lower California, Feb. 8, 1888, evidently indicate points along the migration route of this race.

Measurements.—The following table shows the average length in millimeters of the wings and tails of all available summer adults from the localities named.

			Wing	Tail		Wing	Tail
<i>H. a. aonalaschkæ</i>	Kadiak Island, Alaska.	4 ¹ ♀ ♀	84	72	1 ♂	90	76
<i>H. a. verecunda</i>	Sitka, Alaska.	9 ♀ ♀	83	70	4 ♂ ♂	86	73
<i>H. a. slevini</i>	Coast Belt of California.	3 ♀ ♀	81	69	7 ♂ ♂	84	71
<i>H. a. sequoiensis</i>	Sierras of California.	1 ♀	91	74	5 ♂ ♂	95	80
<i>H. a. auduboni</i>	Chiricahua Mts. Arizona.	2 ♀ ♀	99	81	4 ♂ ♂	104	84

Remarks.—The Sierra Thrush described by Mr. Belding² seems to me a well-characterized race. It differs from *auduboni* in decidedly smaller size, and from *aonalaschkæ*, *verecunda*, *slevini* and *nanus* in larger size and paler coloration. The type of *audu-*

¹ *Fide* Osgood, Auk, XVIII, April, 1901, pp. 183-185.

² *Turdus sequoiensis* BELDING, Pr. Cal. Ac. Sc. II, June 1889, p. 18.

Hylocichla aonalaschkæ sequoiensis FISHER, Condor II, Nov. 1900, p. 138.

boni, from Fort Bridger, Utah, measured,¹ as reduced to millimeters: wing 106, tail 91. And all the southern Rocky Mountain examples I have access to have the wing longer than 100 in the male. It is of especial value in the determination of the western races of the Hermit Thrush, that there seems to be but little individual variation in the measurements of a series from a single locality. For instance, the extremes among the 9 females of *verecunda* from Sitka are: wing, 82 to 85; tail, 68 to 72.

Probably most of the summer records of *auduboni* from the interior of California refer to *sequoiensis*, while the winter records in some cases seem to be based on large males of the olivaceous *aonalaschkæ*, which winters abundantly in the interior and southern portions of the State. The bright brown-backed, buffy-breasted *verecunda*, as shown by many specimens examined, passes the winter principally in the cloudy coast belt. It is the prevailing form in winter in the San Francisco Bay region and Santa Cruz Mountain district. Both *sequoiensis* and *slevini* evidently winter entirely south of California.

At the suggestion of Mr. L. M. Loomis, the subspecies herein described is named for Mr. T. E. Slevin of San Francisco, a quiet but ardent bird-student.

THE WINTER BIRDS OF PEA ISLAND, NORTH CAROLINA.

BY LOUIS B. BISHOP, M. D.

BLEAK and dreary seemed Pea Island — a monotonous sand-flat with promontories of marsh-grass, its dull level broken only by a few scattered buildings and here and there a low sand hillock — as I watched it on the afternoon of February 7, 1901, from a small boat which two colored boatmen had succeeded in getting hard aground on the flats that stretched for miles into Pamlico Sound.

¹ BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds., June 1864, p. 17.